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INCORPORATED



ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. AND SAVE MONEY

Paragraphs.

♦ ♦ ♦
Diamond Coal Co., at Evansville, Ind., destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000.

♦ ♦ ♦
A ton of good quality coal was sold by the Kansas Creek Coal Co., at Grant, Okla., for \$1.00.

♦ ♦ ♦
The directors and district of coal mines are anxious to waive capital and to make it conspicuous of the integrity of the coal industry by watching for a chance to do so.

♦ ♦ ♦
The coal in the mining region of the United States is either a gradual increase in the number of mines become exhausted and deeper into the coal bearing regions of the coal.

♦ ♦ ♦
The Hocking Valley went to the various mines in proportion to the coal, and it is said that James C. Chicago, and C. Merza, are the largest operators in the

Burlington
Route
ST LINE
VIA
CHICAGO and PEORIA
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL,
ST. JOSEPH, DENVER,
COLORADO, MONTANA,
UTAH and PACI
FIC COAST.
SCHEDULED TRAINS
WITH
COACH, CHAIR CAR (7/20)
DINING CARS
Wakeley, C. P. A.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Gen. Mgr.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DRUGGIST,
ST. CHARLES,
KENTUCKY

Druggists' Sundries
Carefully Compounded
ELLE JARDINIÈRE.

TSCH & SON.
FASHIONABLE

1 9 1 1

HANT TAILORS:
111 AND 211
OF CLOTHS AND SUITINGS
First St., Evansville, Ind.
accepts the patronage of his Ho-
norable.
B WORK:
give prompt attention to
Estimates furnished

The free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, as proposed, means that any one having silver under a certain minimum amount, to be fixed in the law, may take it to the mint and have it coined absolutely free of charge. If there is any profit in the transaction it accrues to the owner of the silver and not to the Government. Under such a law the Government is certain to lose the cost of the coinage.

Whether the owner of the silver goes or not and how much will depend upon what happens after free coinage, should the experiment be tried. Some of its advocates insist that the coinage would make sixteen ounces of silver bullion worth as much as an ounce of gold. In that event, the silver miner would get sixty-one cents an ounce more profit than he is at present. In order to be at par with gold at 16 to 1—that is, in order that sixteen ounces of silver bullion may be worth one ounce of gold bullion, silver must be worth \$1.25 in gold. Should it not rise so high, but go up to some extent, the miner would get an additional profit corresponding with the amount of the rise. If, however, silver bullion remained at present prices, as measured in gold, the profit of the miner would be reduced upon circumstances. If he owed debts contracted on a gold basis he could pay them with silver only fifty-two cents in gold to the dollar. Otherwise, he could only use his silver dollars as currency and get what they would purchase.

Gold and silver are not merely the ingredients of coins of the United States and of other countries; they are commodities, one or both of which are used for a great many other purposes—for making watches, for plate and jewelry, for filling teeth, making pens and so on indefinitely. Before they can get into coins these metals must be mined, separated from the ore, assayed and cast into bars or some other shape for convenient handling. In this form they have their market value like other commodities, and are consequently sold at the market.

In 1792 an ounce of gold in bars or other form of bullion would have bought about fifteen times as much as a \$5 gold piece, or half eagle. The ratio was changed to 16 to 1. This corresponded with the average price of the bullion in 1793, but afterward the actual ratio was higher and continued so until 1834, when the legal ratio was changed to 16 to 1. This meant, of course, that an ounce of gold was worth sixteen ounces of silver. Experience soon showed that this was not the case. An ounce of gold bullion would not buy sixteen ounces of silver at any time between 1833 and the early seventies, but only fifteen and a fraction, the latter varying from year to year.

For more than twenty years past an ounce of gold has bought more than sixteen ounces of silver. It will now buy about thirty ounces. On account of the decline of silver as measured in gold, Congress in 1876 reduced to 16 to 1 the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, but passed instead the Allison bill providing for the purchase of silver by the Government at the market price and the limited coinage of silver dollars, which were again made legal tender for all purposes when not otherwise specified in the contract.

Gold was made the legal standard in 1876, but a charge was made for minting it. This was subsequently changed so as to make the coinage of gold free. The gold has been coined at its bullion value, so that a gold piece of full weight is worth as much as the gold in coin. The free coinage of gold is an argument urged for the free coinage of silver. It is not easy to see why the Government should coin either metal for the benefit of individuals without charging enough to pay for the expense. But the argument against the free coinage of silver is that, if limited at 16 to 1, it would be coined at twice its bullion value, while gold would be coined at its value as bullion. This would not be coining the metals without discrimination. Other objections are made by some to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but this is the one that has the most force.

This silver mania is not unlike many other mental and moral diseases that have overtaken large numbers of the people at various times. It has its root in popular ignorance, and has been fanned into virulent activity by the incessant misrepresentations of unscrupulous propagandists. In most of its manifestations it does not greatly differ from the tulip mania in Holland, the morris multicaulis rage in this country a little more than a generation ago, the Mississippi bubble in France, and the South Sea swindle in England. As in the Greenland crab, which was formerly so prevalent in some sections of this land, there is mingled with the fanaticism for Free Silver a strong flavor of dishonesty on the part of many who hope to pay their dues in gold money with a debased currency, or to cheapen the wages of labor, or to profit in some other way by the public misfortune.

If all the people who favor the honest standard of gold could be united in a compact organization the Free Silver movement would not cause the least concern. But there are multitudes of Honest Money Republicans who would not vote for any Democrat, just

there are multitudes of Honest Money Democrats who would not vote for a Protectionist. Then, again, there are many Republicans who prefer a high tariff to the maintenance of a gold standard. In the conflict caused by party and by real or imaginary views of personal interest a union of all citizens who favor Sound Money seems out of the question.

Our Colored Citizens.

All communications and notices of news for publication in this column should be addressed to: Col. ALABAMA, BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

Mrs. Salto Couch was the guest of Mrs. Rose Reichel Monday.

Rev. W. H. Faw, of Mayfield preached at the Baptist Church Tuesday night.

Mrs. Allen Morton, of Madisonville, was Sunday.

Bible Study's family left for Danville, Ill., Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett went to Evansville Sunday.

Rev. D. J. Donohoe, of Chicago, was the guest of Simon Dandey.

We learn that George Miller is in town. Spence Reel was received in the Hospital at Monday night by Rev. Foster.

Mr. Spence Reel left Tuesday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Wm. Foster is killed for an address during the Grand Lodge Communication at Hopkinsville.

Children's day was quite a success.

Rev. H. Ames is at a preaching tour Friday night at Church meeting at the Baptist Church.

BROKEN PROMISES.

The Predicted "Cheap Price" of the Democrats a Myth.

Higher Prices for the Actual Condition—Breakers' Review of Conditions Shows the Lie Direct to Every Free Trader's Promise of Cheapness.

The effort of Congress will be to reduce the wages of the people, not to increase them; to cheapen living, not to render it more costly—C. T. Webb, November 18, 1906.

This is a sample of the democratic promises of 1906. Every paper and every politician that delivered free trade in the columns of the national elections. We have shown, from facts compiled by Dun's Review, that prices in cotton goods, woolens, silks, jute manufactures, books and shoes were all higher at the end of 1906 than at the beginning of that year. But Bradstreet's has examined this subject of "cheaper prices" and has more extensive data for the issue of January 11, 1906, gave such interesting facts that we quote them here fully because they give the lie direct to every free-trader's promise of "cheapness."

Among the good products which are higher than on April 1st, are wheat, eggs, oil, wool, milk, molasses, macaroni, meat, sugar, peaches, and raisins, as compared with the same goods on the 1st of April, 1906. The list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, milk, macaroni, sugar, peaches and raisins, while as compared with the same goods on the 1st of April, 1906, the list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, milk, macaroni, sugar, peaches and raisins, while as compared with the same goods on the 1st of April, 1906, the list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, milk, macaroni, sugar, peaches and raisins.

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ST. BERNARD COAL CO.

We are ready, as ever, to serve you with NEW, GOOD, and ATTRACTIVE GOODS in every department.

We are "jam up" with STAPLE and FANCY GOODS in all lines in our

GENERAL STORES.

Always a full line of everything desired. Dress Goods, Linens, Fancy and Staple Goods, of all kinds.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Anything you want at the most reasonable prices. Honest goods that will give best service.

CLOTHING.

Our facilities are exceptional for giving you best fit in a large line of goods of your selection, made to order. We also carry big stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, at best prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

A varied assortment of seasonable articles in this line. Latest styles always on hand.

GET'S FURNISHINGS.

Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs—everything.

GROCERIES.

No better Grocery anywhere than ours. Everything that you may find in a city grocery.

QUEENSWARE, China, Glassware and Cutlery, in extensive variety.

FURNITURE, And all other necessary articles for everyday life.

What It Would Say.

A married couple were out promenading in the city of Dallas one day. Presently the wife said:

"Think, Albert, if the brigands should come now and take me from you!"

"Impossible, my dear."

"But, supposing they did come and carry me away, what would you say?"

"I should say," replied the husband, "that the brigands were new at the business. That's all."—Tome River.

No Hope for Manhood.

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SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From St. Louis, Evansville and Chattanooga, making direct connection

SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

THROUGH COACHES

From above cities to Nashville and Chattanooga, making direct connection

WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS

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THE LIMITED

The Fastest and Finest Train making direct connections to Public in MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, MEXICO, AND CALIFORNIA.

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THE PRUNKINT

TO THE NORTH

ROUTE OF THE CHICAGO AND NASHVILLE LIMITED

THE ONLY Pullman Ventilated Train Service

Between St. Louis, Chicago, and Nashville

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Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul,

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

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